

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

Collect Money, Scrape Up
Every Penny to Save
"Daily"

Vol. IX, No. 29

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office
at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1907

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1932

CITY EDITION

Price 3 Cents

INTO THE STREETS TOMORROW AGAINST HUNGER, WAR! SHANGHAI WORKERS THREATEN 100% GENERAL STRIKE

150 Cities Report Immense Increase In Unemployment

Borah Asks Capitalists to Throw Crumb of Relief to Starving Workers in Order to Prevent Real Relief Fight

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—A sharp increase in unemployment in 156 cities in the United States was reported in the Senate Monday, on the eve of the February 4th demonstrations to be held throughout the country to spread the fight for unemployment insurance.

Warning his fellow capitalist senators that they must make some pretense at "dealing with unemployment," Senator LaFollette, who hid behind the Hoover armed forces when the Hunger March demanded the right to present its demands to Congress, urged the capitalists to throw a few crumbs to the starving unemployed to keep them from fighting for real unemployment insurance.

Unemployment increased 50 per cent in 156 cities, said LaFollette. In 113 cities the increase was from 50 to 100 per cent; 85 cities reported an increase greater than 100 per cent. He quoted American Federation of Labor officials who said there were 8,300,000 unemployed, who with their families meant there were 24,000,000 "people in distress."

These figures are a great under-

estimation of the vast extent of unemployment. They do not even consider the starvation among the part-time workers, or among the farm laborers.

One fact is not denied even by the capitalists, and that is that unemployment increases every day and with it grow the millions who face starvation.

This is the situation the American workers have to face on Feb. 4th, National Unemployment Insurance Day.

ADDITIONAL NEWS ON PAGE 3

Masses of Workers to March to Union Square Tomorrow

Workers Will Parade from Square to City Hall to Present Demands to Mayor

NEW YORK.—Led by the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, which will arrive in Union Square at 1 p. m., scores of Unemployed Councils, block committees, unions, and fraternal organizations will lead tens of thousands of workers in mass parades into Union Square in a gigantic demonstration on Feb. 4 against the hunger program of Mayor Walker, against the war maneuvers of the imperialist countries, against unemployment and for unemployment insurance and immediate unemployment relief.

The Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League will parade from Cooper Square, Eighth St. and Fourth Ave., arrive in Union Square at 1 p. m. and take its place at the Broadway end of the Square. The rest of the organizations will arrive in the Square at 1:30 p. m.

Mobilization Points.
The Food Workers will mobilize at Bryant Park, on 40th St. and Sixth Ave., at 10 a. m., hold a mass outdoor rally and parade down 40th St. to Fourth Ave., past the 57th agencies, gathering the workers, and bring them into Union Square. The Needle Trades Workers will gather in the Needle Market, at 36th St. and Eighth Ave., at 12 noon, will march down Seventh Ave. to 28th St., on 28th St. to Sixth Ave., passing the headquarters of the Needle Trades

Striking Ky. Miners Relief Campaign Must Speed Tempo

NEW YORK.—All efforts are being directed by the Workers International Relief to speed up the tempo of the campaign for strike relief for the Kentucky-Tennessee miners in order to overcome the late mobilization in many sections of the country, it was reported by the W.I.R. today.

In spite of police terror and severely cold weather Chicago reports a splendid two-day mass collection of funds in which thousands of volunteer collectors operated from over 30

Ky. Miners March 12 Miles Thru Bitter Cold to Hold Mass Meet at Jellico

Flood and Freezing Weather Make Relief Immediate Necessity for Strikers

March to Rex Mine in Straight Creek in Determined Strike Move

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 2.—Hundreds of miners marched 12 miles in the bitter cold yesterday to attend an enthusiastic mass meeting at Jellico, Tenn. where Turnblazer, district organizer here of the United Mine Workers of America lives. Although the National Miners Union organizers were prevented from reaching the meeting by flooded roads, local strikers addressed the miners.

Dire suffering has spread among the 8,000 Kentucky-Tennessee striking families as zero weather and an increasing number of epidemics add their toll of hardship to the already starving and flood-stricken strikers.

RELIEF! RELIEF!
The operators are proceeding to evict the most militant strikers in each mine. The militancy of the miners is shown by their wading through water up to their hips to attend a strike meeting last Saturday.

The growing hunger of the miners must be answered by workers throughout the country sending supplies, tents, food and funds immediately. Funds should be sent to the Workers International Relief, 16 West 21st St., New York City. Food and clothing should be sent to W.I.R., Room 506, National Building, Knoxville, Tenn.

The Liberty Mine in Straight Creek, Ky., where the federal court recently



(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Tampa Workers Get 1-10 Years; Refused New Trial

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 2.—Judge Petteway has refused a new trial to the 15 workers arrested in connection with the November 7th meeting held in Tampa. Sentences for assault to murder were handed down, McDonald, Lezama and Lima, nine and ten years respectively in the penitentiary; Alvarez, Marrero three years, with Cruz, Rodriguez, Cabrera, Campo, Hevia and Lopez receiving one year. Two women workers, Romero and Vasquez received one year. Further sentences for rioting have been withheld, with no bail allowed.

The arrest of these fifteen workers was made on November 7th, the police, American Legion and fascist thugs, raided the Labor Temple in Ybor City where the workers were celebrating the 14th anniversary of the Russian revolution. A sixteenth worker arrested was later released. During the raid, which was conducted with the most savage brutality, a shot was fired, wounding a policeman. This served as the excuse of the wholesale arrests and charges of inciting to riot.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

T.U.U.L. Calls for Fight on Building Trades Wage Cut

The New York building trades contractors have announced a 25 per cent wage cut. This is in line with what has already taken place in many cities, both in the official union scales and by forcing the workers to accept less than these scales. The New York cut is a signal for further wage slashes in the building industry throughout the United States.

The building trades workers now face the heaviest unemployment of any section of the working class, ranging from 75 to 85 per cent. The so-called high wages in the building trades are a myth, the great mass of these workers are now facing starvation conditions. The proposed wage cut would force the building trades workers still deeper into poverty and destitution.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

ONLY SPEED In Rushing Funds Will Save Daily Worker

IN the face of the ghastly slaughter of tens of thousands of Chinese workers, in the face of actual, bloody WAR which the robber imperialists are now waging with murderous ruthlessness against the Chinese masses; in the face of the shameless and open advance by the Japanese to the Soviet border, it is unthinkable for the Daily Worker to suspend.

Comrades, this is an historic period. The Daily Worker is needed now more than ever to rally, mobilize, educate and organize the American working class.

The paper must not suspend. Every worker, conscious of the gigantic tasks before the American working class, will see that it does not suspend.

Send every nickel and dime to fight the workers' fight against war.

You, worker, must throw every ounce of energy into the Drive to save the Daily Worker—to lead the workers of America in mighty protest and in struggle against the war danger to the Soviet Union and the imperialist attack against the Chinese masses.

Rush immediate funds to keep the Daily Worker alive and fighting.

Success of 5-Year Plan Based on Correct Party Leadership—Bukharin

MOSCOW, Feb. 2.—The discussion on Ordjonikidze's report to the Seventeenth Conference of the Leninist Communist Party on the Soviet Union was concluded yesterday. The delegates under high tension listened to the speeches of the numerous comrades who dwelled particularly on the question of the economic independence of the Soviet Union from the capitalist world.

All speakers without exception pointed out the role of the Central Committee in the development of new industries. In his speech yesterday Bukharin said: "The tremendous successes in the socialist construction of our industries are fully based upon the correct political line of our Party. This policy presupposes a struggle against all deviations; in the first place, against the right deviation to which, at a certain time, I subscribed and the erroneousness of which I repeatedly recognized."

"For the successes in socialist construction, the highest merit belongs to the Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Stalin. The Party was absolutely right! In the struggle against these deviations it was able to mobilize enormous masses of the working class for heroic class struggle. Against the regression of the capitalist world we will set the tremendous development and technical progress of the USSR. Against the capitalist world we will set our iron unity, our

DEMAND JAPANESE GET OUT; FOUR OTHER CHINESE CITIES GET BOMBARDMENT THREAT

Japanese Rake Crowds of Refugees With Machine Gun Fire; Prevent Medical Aid to Wounded Workers

Workers of the United States Must Protest Ruthless Butchery of Chinese Masses; Fight Hunger, War, Feb. 4

BULLETIN.
The United States and Great Britain made a move yesterday to establish a neutral zone in the fighting in China. The move was concurred in by France and Italy.

The chief features of the move call for the setting of a neutral zone in Shanghai, between the Japanese troops and the Chinese defenders and for direct negotiations between Japan and the Kuomintang officials of whose readiness to sell out China the imperialists have no doubt.

The establishment of a neutral zone is motivated by a desire to eliminate the growing danger of a clash between the imperialists themselves, which threatened in the course of the vicious fury with which Japanese forces rained death against the Chinese masses in and around the International Settlement. It is also intended to hold Japan from seizing more than her share of the Chinese loot.

A furious wave of mass anger against the frightful slaughter of Chinese workers by the Japanese in Shanghai is sweeping over all China. Far from crushing the heroic resistance of the Chinese masses to the imperialist war of looting and partition of China, the Japanese atrocities have rallied new sections of the Chinese masses to the mass anti-imperialist struggle, with a tremendous growth in the influence of the Chinese Communist Party.

Yesterday, in Shanghai the workers prepared to extend

Japanese and White Guards to Unite in Move Toward USSR

Their past attempts to push the Soviet Union into war having failed in the face of the Soviet's firm peace policy, the Japanese have announced their intention to send an army directly to the Soviet frontier.

The advance guard of this army is now battling Chinese forces for the city of Harbin, principal Manchurian city on the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is jointly operated by China and the Soviet Union. A Mukden dispatch reports that their advances toward the Soviet frontier will be begun as soon as the Japanese have captured Harbin.

Chinese troops under Gen. Ting

Imperialists Fear Armed Clash Over the Division of China

Strive to Subordinate Differences in Action Against Chinese Masses

Fears that an armed clash may develop between the imperialist robbers now engaged in looting China and murdering the Chinese masses were openly expressed yesterday in financial circles in New York. The danger, it was pointed out, arose not from the plans of the imperialist governments but from the possibility of unauthorized action by "irresponsible interests" in the war zone.

This is a plain admission that the joint armed intervention that the imperialists are now carrying out against the revolutionary Chinese masses is proceeding on the basis of an understanding between the imperialist murderers. The fear of the financial interests is that this understanding may be disrupted by irresponsible acts of the armed forces of the imperialists, thus precipitating an armed clash between the imperialists themselves.

No doubt any attempt of one or the other imperialist power to seize the desired loot of another imperialist

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO) (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

DRESSMAKERS TO TAKE STRIKE VOTE TONIGHT AT MASS MEET

To Demonstrate Throughout Market at Noon Today; More Shops Join Strike

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United Front Strike Preparation Committee today issued the final call to the dressmakers to come to Mecca Temple to vote for a real united front strike under rank and file leadership as against the fake strike lockout conspiracy of Schlesinger, Lovestone, the bosses and Dudley Field Malone. Dressmakers of International shops, Industrial Union shops, of open shops, Negro and white, Spanish, Italian, and all other dressmakers, are called upon to organize in the shops and come down as organized bodies to the huge mass meeting for the final strike vote, at Mecca Temple, 135 W. 55th St., 5 o'clock tonight. At this meeting dressmakers will receive their final strike instructions until the call for the mass strike is issued.

More Shops Strike. As the final preparations for the strike are being made, additional shops are coming down on strike daily. The number of shop strikes up to date has already reached about 125.

Workers from open shops are called upon to report to the office of the union, 131 W. 28th St., at once so as to make the final arrangements for striking their shops.

The dress strike preparation committee elected at the shop delegate conference will meet Thursday, 7 o'clock, at 131 W. 28th St. to act on final strike preparations. All members who were elected on the committee at the conference must come to this meeting without fail.

MASSES OF WORKERS TO MARCH TO UNION SQUARE TOMORROW

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Square. The Building Trades Workers are gathering in Madison Park, at 34th St., between Madison and Fifth Aves., at 12:30 and will parade down Broadway into the Square. The Downtown Unemployed Council and the Black Organization Committee will gather at Seventh St. and Ave. "A" and parade into the Square from 13th St. and Fourth Ave. The branches of the International Workers' Order will gather in Madison Square between 23rd and 24th Sts., and march into Union Square on Broadway. Workers victorious in the rent strikes in the Bronx, under the leadership of the Unemployed Councils, will parade in all outlying parts of the city will lead workers to central subway stations and then in groups to the Square. From Bryant Park, the Parks Market, Madison Square, Cooper Square, Tompkins Square and other nearby points, unions, councils, organizations and block committees will march under their own banners.

To Present Demands to Mayor. The demonstration in Union Square will continue from 1:30 until 3 p.m., after which all organizations will form into line and the demonstration will escort a representative delegation of workers to the City Hall. The delegation will present to Mayor Walker the demands of the unemployed workers for immediate cash relief and the endorsement of the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill.

At this demonstration the workers will voice the protest against the hunger program of Mayor Walker and the Tammany officialdom—the refusal to register unemployed workers, the throwing out of workers from the lodging houses into the streets, the starvation budget of the Home Relief Bureau, the cutting out of the building program, etc.

COMMITTEE GOES TO CITY HALL TODAY.

Yesterday the chief inspector of police came to the headquarters of the New York Unemployed Councils and asked a series of questions as to what the workers would do should Mayor Walker be sick or no one there to receive their demands. Carl Winters, secretary of the New York Unemployed Councils, told him the intentions of the workers had been announced in sufficient time and the workers would march to the City Hall as planned.

A delegation of workers will go to City Hall at 11 a.m. today to announce their final formal plans for the march. The workers will be on hand at the City Hall at 11 to see that the delegation is not mistreated. A verbal agreement for the march was given by the chief inspector.

Tens of thousands of workers will be brought to Union Square in organized bodies by the mass organizations. The Feb. 4 demonstration must be made the greatest demonstration yet held in New York City against the war maneuvers of the imperialist nations, against unemployment and the starvation program of the bosses and government, and for unemployment insurance and immediate unemployment relief.

All out to Union Square at 1:30 p.m. on Feb. 4. Join the fight for unemployment insurance and immediate cash relief! Demonstrate against the war maneuvers and attacks against the national anthem of workers and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

Food Workers Prepare.

Food Workers will gather on 40th St. and Sixth Ave. at 10 a.m. on Thursday, Feb. 4, National Day of Struggle for Unemployment Insurance, where an open-air meeting will

CONGRESSMAN AIDS ATTEMPT TO BREAK STRIKE

Sirovich Helping the Fish Bosses Against Workers

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The attempt of the fish bosses to break the fish strike is now receiving assistance from a United States Congressman. At the last meeting of the Fish Dealers Ass'n. of Bronx and Harlem, Mr. Aronson, a wholesale fish dealer, read a letter to the fish bosses from Mr. Sirovich, written on the stationery of the House of Representatives.

The letter contained an introduction of Mr. Aronson by the congressman to the Jewish "Day" telling the editor of the Day that Mr. Aronson is a personal friend of Mr. Sirovich and any courtesy that was extended to him by the Day would be appreciated. Aronson explained that with this letter he could get favorable publicity for the fish bosses in the Day.

Sirovich is very prompt in coming to the assistance of the bosses but when the unemployed workers of his district went to present demands for relief from him on February 1st they were met with an array of police who barred them from coming within a block of his home.

Aronson, who is his friend, is the real power behind the attempt of the bosses to break the strike. It is reported that he was the one that hired the gang to beat up the strikers near the court on Thursday, Jan. 28th, with the pay to the gang coming from a fund to which wholesalers donate as much as \$500.

This combination of politicians like Sirovich, wholesale fish bosses, racketeers, gangster and courts are not demoralizing the fish strikers but on the contrary, it is making them more determined to break through this line up of enemies, including the reactionary papers that carry their lies.

Further Gains Reported in Party Recruiting Campaign

NEW YORK.—The Membership Recruiting Drive of the Communist Party which began January 11th and ends March 18th has already reached the 2500 mark.

Daily reports come in telling of the mass response of all workers all over the country to the call of the Communist Party for organization into the party of revolutionary struggle against wage cuts, starvation, and boss terror.

The unit in Kokomo, Indiana, has already fulfilled its quota by doubling its membership and has set itself the further goal of tripling it before the end of the drive.

In Chicago, the Jewish fractions in the mass organization have decided to recruit 75 members and have actually carried out almost half their quota by bringing 35 workers into the Communist Party.

The Cleveland Jewish fractions accomplished their goal of 15 new members and are setting themselves a new mark to aim at.

Negroes Join in South. The fight of the Communist Party in the South against all forms of oppression of Negro workers has won the respect and support of Negro and white workers.

The Charlotte district reports the recruitment of 14 new members of whom 6 are Negroes. In the face of the most virulent terror drive against the Communist Party in the Kentucky coal fields, the activity of the Party in leading the miners in their fight against starvation and feudal conditions has made possible the formation of three new units of the Communist Party in the strike region.

The S-Nucleus in Newark, N. J., by its steady work in the various departments of the factory has been able to register an increase of 5 new members. Three of these joined the PaPty and two the Young Communist League.

Renewal of activity and intensive work on the part of the H-nucleus resulted in the recruitment of three new members. These are the first new members which have been recruited.

The Brighton Beach Branch, F.S.U., will have an important membership meeting at 211 Brighton Beach Ave. at 8:30 p.m. All members are requested to attend and bring their membership books.

An open forum will be held at the Tremont Workers' Club, 2915 Clinton Ave., Bronx, at 8:30 p.m. All workers are urged to attend.

The East Bronx Branch of the F.S.U. will meet at Ambassador Hall, 172 Claremont Parkway, at 8 p.m.

A grand concert to aid the Kentucky miners will be held at the Laurel House, Lakewood, N.J., at 8 p.m. A fine program has been arranged and all workers are urged to attend. Admission 50 cents.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Branch of the L.I.W. will have an important membership meeting at 792 Tremont Ave., Bronx. Every member should be present.

The Midtown Branch of the Workers' International Relief is giving a dance tonight at 16 E. 21st St. Admission free.

Red Builders, help get subscriptions.

Communist Party Supports Needle Trades Trial of White Chauvinist Worker

The New York District Committee of the Communist Party greets and supports the mass trial arranged by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union for one of its members who attacked a Negro organizer of the union. This trial taking place on February 7th, 2 p.m. at the New Harlem Casino, 100 W. 118th Street, is a very significant step in the struggle for the unity of the Negro and white, needle workers against the bosses and their agents, the ILGWU and Lovestonite strike breaking leaders. This struggle for unity can be achieved only with the most stubborn fight to root out all ideas of race superiority, all racial and national prejudices, the ideology of the enemy class, from the ranks of the labor movement.

The lynch ideology of white chauvinism, Negro inferiority, all kinds of race and national prejudices are especially fostered and developed by the boss class in this period of the growing resistance of the Negro and white masses to the mass hunger, terror and war program of the bosses.

Support the struggle for unity of the Negro and white workers! Fight for Negro rights! Support the fight against the bosses' lynch ideas in the labor movement! Rally to the mass trial against race hatred and prejudice! Adopt resolutions in your organizations! Send delegations to the mass trial!

Secretariat, Communist Party, N. Y. District.

DENOUNCE FASCIST MURDER OF WORKERS' LEADERS IN SALVADOR

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Street's battleships. Now the leaders are being put to death by firing squads.

Marti had been active in the work of the International Labor Defense in El Salvador. Marti was recently in the United States but had been deported back to El Salvador in spite of the protest campaign that was organized to demand his right of asylum in the United States.

Following the passage of fascist legislation in 1930 outlawing their organizations, the Salvadoran workers during 1931 were three times subjected to bloody massacres organized against them by the terror government that rules for the coffee and sugar magnates of Yankee, English and Canadian capitalists.

At Santa Tecla in February, eight workers shot to death, 15 wounded and 80 arrested.

The International Labor Defense calls on all workers to attend the Anti-Imperialist mass meeting to be held at the Manhattan Lyceum, Friday night, February 5, to support the struggles of the masses of El Salvador.

Joe Freeman to Speak On Proletarian Culture February 4

NEW YORK.—Finishing up the series of seven lectures on the "New Culture in the Soviet Union," a course which has proven extremely popular and has attracted over 2,000 people, Joseph Freeman, co-author of "Voices of October," a contributing editor of the New Masses, will speak on "Bourgeois vs. Proletarian Literature" on Thursday, February 4th, 8:00 p.m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 16th St., under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union.

Every shop, mine and factory a fertile field for Daily Worker subscriptions.

MORE JOIN RENT STRIKE DESPITE POLICE TERROR

Aroused Workers of Neighborhood Pledge Support in Fight

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Worker tenants of another house, 2704 Wallace Ave., Bronx, have joined the spreading rent strike in this section under the leadership of the Upper Bronx Council. The strike remains unbroken and is spreading to other houses despite the brutal assault on the workers and the eviction of three families from 665 Allerton Ave. yesterday by Tammany police called by Osnoff, the socialist landlord.

This act of the worker tenants of Wallace Ave. shows that the workers here are not intimidated by the eviction and by police terror. Quite the contrary, they are more determined to force Mr. Osnoff to listen to their demands for a reduction in rent.

The workers in the neighborhood are indignant and bitter against the police attacks in the interest of the Socialist landlord and have pledged themselves to give all necessary moral, financial support to the striking workers.

ARREST FOUR IN EVICITION FIGHT

40 St. Block Committee Calls Mass Meeting

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Four workers were arrested when members of the West 40th Street block committee and members of the midtown Unemployed Branch resisted police to put back the furniture of Crawford, a worker living at 332 W. 40th St.

The eviction of Crawford, who is secretary of the block committee, took place suddenly, after weeks of negotiations with the landlord to meet the demands of the workers who were striking for reduced rents.

In Jefferson Court the arrested workers, A. Brown, organizer of the unemployed branch, Crawford and two active members of the block committee were tried for daring to keep a family off the streets. Three received a sentence of one day and Brown a sentence of two days.

Five more families are scheduled to be evicted on the same block, with New York City making no provisions for them and the bosses entirely indifferent as to what happens to the families. But the workers on the block are and are calling a mass meeting at 325 W. 40th St. to unite the block in an organized fight against any attempt to evict the families.

"Peace" Talk in Geneva Is A Move to Hide War Deed

NEW YORK.—With the United States, France, Britain and Italy recruiting their military forces up to war strength and rushing expeditions to China to join with Japan in the war against the Chinese masses, and if necessary against one another, the World Conference on the Limitation and Reduction of Armaments, the most hypocritical imperialist gesture of modern times, opened yesterday in Geneva.

Although delegates and representatives of the press from 60 nations were present at the opening session, Karl B. Radek, Soviet editor, was refused admission to the conference by the Swiss authorities.

The American delegation, according to (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

Durable Workers Continue Fight Against Lockout

Picket in Snow in Spite of Police Attacks

Yesterday the strike of the Durable workers against the lockout continued with more militancy on the fourth day of the strike than ever.

Despite the snow and bad weather, the workers picketed throughout the day, and several times came into collision with scabs.

The boss brought down a handful of scabs in a taxicab. When the workers tried to approach the scabs the boss attacked the workers with a lead pipe, injuring one. Coming to the aid of the boss, police arrested Joseph George on a charge of simple assault. Bail was set at \$500. The workers bailed him out.

The police force was strongly mobilized but failed to intimidate the workers who kept up their picketing continuously.

The boss is weakening as is shown by his frantic but futile efforts to fill the shop with scabs and in the ventures he has been making over the telephone to individual members of the strike committee. Work is completely paralyzed in the shop, with the machines badly damaged because of the inexperience of the few scabs he has been able to get to the shop.

The workers are sticking together and will continue the struggle. They call upon all sympathizers to come out on the picket line at 7 o'clock in the morning. The address of the shop is 245 Canal St. It can be reached by the I.R.T. subway.

"CAIN" OPENS AT ACME THEATRE TODAY. Beginning today, the Acme Theatre—the Art Cinema of Union Square—will present "Cain," a tense dramatic story of a man who rebels against present-day civilization and seeks a haven on an island in the South Seas.

Lu Poirier, noted French director, produced "Cain" in a little known island off the coast of Madagascar. The leading role, a sort of modern Robinson Crusoe, is interpreted by Thomy Bourdelle. His island companion is played by Rama Taha, a native of the South Seas. The Acme will show this film at popular prices. A special midnight performance will be given on Saturday.

Employed and Jobless Carpenters Call Meet To Discuss Problems. NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 2.—A meeting of all carpenters, employed and unemployed, will be held today at 8 p.m. in Painters Hall, 1325 Southern Blvd., with the object of organizing the carpenters in a united fight against the present conditions confronting them.

AMUSEMENTS

—2ND BIG WEEK!

Soviet Russia's First Talkie

"ROAD TO LIFE"

DRAMA OF THE HOMELESS WAIFS

(TITLES IN ENGLISH)

42nd Street || All Seats 25c

and B'way || to 1 P.M.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy

Mourning Becomes Electra

Composed of 3 plays presented on 1 day: HOMECOMING, THE HUNTER, THIS HAUNTED

Commencing at 8:30 sharp. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No Mat. GUILD THEATRE, 224 St. W. of W'way

The Theatre Guild Presents REUNION IN VIENNA

A Comedy By ROBERT M. SHERRWOOD. THEATRE, 45th St. & N. Ave. Eve. 8:40 Mat. Thurs. Sat. 2:40

EVERYBODY'S WELCOME

The new musical comedy hit, with FRANK MCHUGH, OSCAR SHAW, ANN PENNINGTON, HARRIET LANE, RICHARD TAYLOR, 44th St. W. of W'way, Eve. 8:30, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW

ELMER RICE PAUL MUNI

Plymouth Nat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

HIPPOTRONE

Biggest Show in New York

8:15, 10:15, 11:15

"Panama Flo"

See Who Advertises in Your Own Daily

You All Know

JOHN'S RESTAURANT

1875 SOUTHERN BLVD., BRONX

JADE MOUNTAIN

AMERICAN AND CHINESE RESTAURANT

Special Lunch 11 to 4...35c

Dinner 5 to 10...55c

187 SECOND AVENUE

HEALTH FOOD

Vegetarian Restaurant

1600 MADISON AVENUE

Patronize the

Concoops Food Stores

Restaurant

"Buy in the Co-operative Store and help the Left Wing Movement."

All comrades meet at

BRONSTEIN'S

Vegetarian Health Restaurant

558 Claremont Parkway, Bronx

A NEIGHBORLY PLACE TO EAT

Linel Cafeteria

Pure Food—100 per cent Frigidian

MELROSE

DAIRY VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT

1787 SOUTHERN BLVD., BRONX

Rational Vegetarian

Restaurant

180 SECOND AVENUE

Intern'l Workers Order

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

1 UNION SQUARE

Int'l Workers Order

OPTICIANS

Harry Stolper, Inc.

17-18 CHRYSTIE STREET

Butchers' Union

Local 174, A. F. of M. & S. W. of N. A.

Regular meetings every first and third Sunday, 10 A. M.

Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

STATIONERY

AT SPECIAL PRICES

For Organizations

39 EAST 14TH STREET

NEW YORK

FARMERS ROBBED OF LAND BY GOVERNMENT TO BUILD ARMY BASE

Tries to Force Widow Off of Homestead Near Fort Ripley, Minn.

Army Officers Condemn Land; Offer Price Far Below Value

(By a Worker Correspondent)
RANDALL, Minn.—The U. S. government in order to acquire land for Camp Ripley, an army base, is taking steps to force the farmers off their land, paying them a price far below its value.

One of the outstanding cases of this new confiscation move of the government is the case of Mrs. Norberg, a widow. Her husband took a piece of land thirty-five years ago as a homestead. The buildings alone cost \$6,000. It cost forty acres of land to have the land ditched, to say nothing of fencing. There is no forage or back taxes on the land. The following letters tell the rest of the story:

December 31, 1931
"Subject: Purchase of Land.
"To:

Mrs. Norberg,
R. F. D. No. 2,
Randall, Minnesota.

"I. All land in Section 19-131-29 and Section 24-131-30 that have not been purchased will be placed in condemnation proceedings very soon. Prior to this, it is desired to purchase all land by negotiation where prices are reasonable and within the appraised value. Request that you furnish this office with your price on a basis of an immediate cash sale.
R. A. Rosenberg,
Lt. Col. Q. M. C.,
U. S. P. & D. O., Minn."

December 31, 1931
"Subject: Purchase of Land.
"To:

Mrs. Norberg,
R. F. D. No. 2,
Randall, Minnesota.

"I. All land in Section 19-131-29 and Section 24-131-30 that have not been purchased will be placed in condemnation proceedings very soon. Prior to this, it is desired to purchase all land by negotiation where prices are reasonable and within the appraised value. Request that you furnish this office with your price on a basis of an immediate cash sale.
R. A. Rosenberg,
Lt. Col. Q. M. C.,
U. S. P. & D. O., Minn."

December 31, 1931
"Subject: Purchase of Land.
"To:

Mrs. Norberg,
R. F. D. No. 2,
Randall, Minnesota.

"I. All land in Section 19-131-29 and Section 24-131-30 that have not been purchased will be placed in condemnation proceedings very soon. Prior to this, it is desired to purchase all land by negotiation where prices are reasonable and within the appraised value. Request that you furnish this office with your price on a basis of an immediate cash sale.
R. A. Rosenberg,
Lt. Col. Q. M. C.,
U. S. P. & D. O., Minn."

December 31, 1931
"Subject: Purchase of Land.
"To:

Mrs. Norberg,
R. F. D. No. 2,
Randall, Minnesota.

"I. All land in Section 19-131-29 and Section 24-131-30 that have not been purchased will be placed in condemnation proceedings very soon. Prior to this, it is desired to purchase all land by negotiation where prices are reasonable and within the appraised value. Request that you furnish this office with your price on a basis of an immediate cash sale.
R. A. Rosenberg,
Lt. Col. Q. M. C.,
U. S. P. & D. O., Minn."

December 31, 1931
"Subject: Purchase of Land.
"To:

Mrs. Norberg,
R. F. D. No. 2,
Randall, Minnesota.

"I. All land in Section 19-131-29 and Section 24-131-30 that have not been purchased will be placed in condemnation proceedings very soon. Prior to this, it is desired to purchase all land by negotiation where prices are reasonable and within the appraised value. Request that you furnish this office with your price on a basis of an immediate cash sale.
R. A. Rosenberg,
Lt. Col. Q. M. C.,
U. S. P. & D. O., Minn."

December 31, 1931
"Subject: Purchase of Land.
"To:

Mrs. Norberg,
R. F. D. No. 2,
Randall, Minnesota.

"I. All land in Section 19-131-29 and Section 24-131-30 that have not been purchased will be placed in condemnation proceedings very soon. Prior to this, it is desired to purchase all land by negotiation where prices are reasonable and within the appraised value. Request that you furnish this office with your price on a basis of an immediate cash sale.
R. A. Rosenberg,
Lt. Col. Q. M. C.,
U. S. P. & D. O., Minn."

December 31, 1931
"Subject: Purchase of Land.
"To:

Mrs. Norberg,
R. F. D. No. 2,
Randall, Minnesota.

"I. All land in Section 19-131-29 and Section 24-131-30 that have not been purchased will be placed in condemnation proceedings very soon. Prior to this, it is desired to purchase all land by negotiation where prices are reasonable and within the appraised value. Request that you furnish this office with your price on a basis of an immediate cash sale.
R. A. Rosenberg,
Lt. Col. Q. M. C.,
U. S. P. & D. O., Minn."

December 31, 1931
"Subject: Purchase of Land.
"To:

Mrs. Norberg,
R. F. D. No. 2,
Randall, Minnesota.

"I. All land in Section 19-131-29 and Section 24-131-30 that have not been purchased will be placed in condemnation proceedings very soon. Prior to this, it is desired to purchase all land by negotiation where prices are reasonable and within the appraised value. Request that you furnish this office with your price on a basis of an immediate cash sale.
R. A. Rosenberg,
Lt. Col. Q. M. C.,
U. S. P. & D. O., Minn."

December 31, 1931
"Subject: Purchase of Land.
"To:

Mrs. Norberg,
R. F. D. No. 2,
Randall, Minnesota.

"I. All land in Section 19-131-29 and Section 24-131-30 that have not been purchased will be placed in condemnation proceedings very soon. Prior to this, it is desired to purchase all land by negotiation where prices are reasonable and within the appraised value. Request that you furnish this office with your price on a basis of an immediate cash sale.
R. A. Rosenberg,
Lt. Col. Q. M. C.,
U. S. P. & D. O., Minn."

December 31, 1931
"Subject: Purchase of Land.
"To:

Mrs. Norberg,
R. F. D. No. 2,
Randall, Minnesota.

"I. All land in Section 19-131-29 and Section 24-131-30 that have not been purchased will be placed in condemnation proceedings very soon. Prior to this, it is desired to purchase all land by negotiation where prices are reasonable and within the appraised value. Request that you furnish this office with your price on a basis of an immediate cash sale.
R. A. Rosenberg,
Lt. Col. Q. M. C.,
U. S. P. & D. O., Minn."

December 31, 1931
"Subject: Purchase of Land.
"To:

Mrs. Norberg,
R. F. D. No. 2,
Randall, Minnesota.

"I. All land in Section 19-131-29 and Section 24-131-30 that have not been purchased will be placed in condemnation proceedings very soon. Prior to this, it is desired to purchase all land by negotiation where prices are reasonable and within the appraised value. Request that you furnish this office with your price on a basis of an immediate cash sale.
R. A. Rosenberg,
Lt. Col. Q. M. C.,
U. S. P. & D. O., Minn."

December 31, 1931
"Subject: Purchase of Land.
"To:

Mrs. Norberg,
R. F. D. No. 2,
Randall, Minnesota.

"I. All land in Section 19-131-29 and Section 24-131-30 that have not been purchased will be placed in condemnation proceedings very soon. Prior to this, it is desired to purchase all land by negotiation where prices are reasonable and within the appraised value. Request that you furnish this office with your price on a basis of an immediate cash sale.
R. A. Rosenberg,
Lt. Col. Q. M. C.,
U. S. P. & D. O., Minn."

December 31, 1931
"Subject: Purchase of Land.
"To:

Mrs. Norberg,
R. F. D. No. 2,
Randall, Minnesota.

"I. All land in Section 19-131-29 and Section 24-131-30 that have not been purchased will be placed in condemnation proceedings very soon. Prior to this, it is desired to purchase all land by negotiation where prices are reasonable and within the appraised value. Request that you furnish this office with your price on a basis of an immediate cash sale.
R. A. Rosenberg,
Lt. Col. Q. M. C.,
U. S. P. & D. O., Minn."

T.U.U.L. Calls for Fight On Building Trades Wage Cut

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

and unofficial scales, or by cutting this work day with corresponding reductions in pay. Our fight must be resolutely for the maintenance of the present day's pay.

This fight must be linked up with the struggle for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill and unemployment relief; against the inhuman speed up in the building industry; for the rotation of available work; for free union dues for the unemployed; for reduction in the salaries of union officials to prevailing union scales, etc. Employed and unemployed, stand united!

Building trades workers! Organize and strike against wage cuts; set up united front job committees, made up of working members of all trades in each building, to endorse the union scales; form rank and file opposition groups inside the AFL against the bosses and the corrupt union leadership; build action committees to develop the struggle against wage cuts; where strikes are initiated, take the strikes into your own hands, and set up rank and file strike committees of the workers in all the building trades. Fight against the wage cuts!

December 31, 1931.
"Mrs. Christina Norberg,
"Fort Ripley, Minnesota.
"My dear Mrs. Norberg:

"With reference to your letter of December 26th you are advised that when lands are required for public purposes they may be condemned by the government and it is not necessary to have made any previous offer in connection therewith. In the event that you are unable to come to terms with you on the purchase of your lands, we shall institute condemnation proceedings and, irrespective of the outcome, will take possession of your lands on or before May 15, 1932.

"Your offer of \$65.00 per acre is out of all proportion to the value of the land and buildings thereon. We have made a very careful appraisal of the lands which you own in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 19-131-29 and the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 and the S 1/4 of the SE 1/4, Section 24-131-30, and find the value thereof to be \$4,575.00. This sum we hereby offer to you.

"If you accept this offer, or in the event that you desire further information you may communicate with Colonel Rosenberg or Mr. Frederick J. Miller at Little Falls.

Very truly yours,
E. A. WALSH,
The Adjutant General."

December 31, 1931.
"Mrs. Christina Norberg,
"Fort Ripley, Minnesota.
"My dear Mrs. Norberg:

"With reference to your letter of December 26th you are advised that when lands are required for public purposes they may be condemned by the government and it is not necessary to have made any previous offer in connection therewith. In the event that you are unable to come to terms with you on the purchase of your lands, we shall institute condemnation proceedings and, irrespective of the outcome, will take possession of your lands on or before May 15, 1932.

"Your offer of \$65.00 per acre is out of all proportion to the value of the land and buildings thereon. We have made a very careful appraisal of the lands which you own in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 19-131-29 and the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 and the S 1/4 of the SE 1/4, Section 24-131-30, and find the value thereof to be \$4,575.00. This sum we hereby offer to you.

"If you accept this offer, or in the event that you desire further information you may communicate with Colonel Rosenberg or Mr. Frederick J. Miller at Little Falls.

Very truly yours,
E. A. WALSH,
The Adjutant General."

December 31, 1931.
"Mrs. Christina Norberg,
"Fort Ripley, Minnesota.
"My dear Mrs. Norberg:

"With reference to your letter of December 26th you are advised that when lands are required for public purposes they may be condemned by the government and it is not necessary to have made any previous offer in connection therewith. In the event that you are unable to come to terms with you on the purchase of your lands, we shall institute condemnation proceedings and, irrespective of the outcome, will take possession of your lands on or before May 15, 1932.

"Your offer of \$65.00 per acre is out of all proportion to the value of the land and buildings thereon. We have made a very careful appraisal of the lands which you own in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 19-131-29 and the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 and the S 1/4 of the SE 1/4, Section 24-131-30, and find the value thereof to be \$4,575.00. This sum we hereby offer to you.

"If you accept this offer, or in the event that you desire further information you may communicate with Colonel Rosenberg or Mr. Frederick J. Miller at Little Falls.

Very truly yours,
E. A. WALSH,
The Adjutant General."

December 31, 1931.
"Mrs. Christina Norberg,
"Fort Ripley, Minnesota.
"My dear Mrs. Norberg:

"With reference to your letter of December 26th you are advised that when lands are required for public purposes they may be condemned by the government and it is not necessary to have made any previous offer in connection therewith. In the event that you are unable to come to terms with you on the purchase of your lands, we shall institute condemnation proceedings and, irrespective of the outcome, will take possession of your lands on or before May 15, 1932.

"Your offer of \$65.00 per acre is out of all proportion to the value of the land and buildings thereon. We have made a very careful appraisal of the lands which you own in the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of Section 19-131-29 and the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 and the S 1/4 of the SE 1/4, Section 24-131-30, and find the value thereof to be \$4,575.00. This sum we hereby offer to you.

"If you accept this offer, or in the event that you desire further information you may communicate with Colonel Rosenberg or Mr. Frederick J. Miller at Little Falls.

Very truly yours,
E. A. WALSH,
The Adjutant General."

December 31, 1931.
"Mrs. Christina Norberg,
"Fort Ripley, Minnesota.
"My dear Mrs. Norberg:

"With reference to your letter of December 26th you are advised that when lands are required for public purposes they may be condemned by the government and it is not necessary to have made any previous offer in connection therewith. In the event that you are unable to come to terms with you on the purchase of your lands, we shall institute condemnation proceedings and, irrespective of the outcome, will take possession of your lands on or before May 15, 1932.

DEMAND JAPANESE GET OUT; FOUR OTHER CHINESE CITIES GET BOMBARDMENT THREAT

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

This planned frightfulness is aimed at crushing the resistance of the Chinese masses. The United States and other imperialists are equally responsible for this savage wholesale murder of workers. While claiming neutrality for the International Settlement and threatening reprisals against the Chinese if they carried on any resistance within the Settlement against the Japanese, the imperialist settlement police "stood by, unable to cope with the killings. Some of the Chinese sought refuge behind the police, only to be clubbed back into line by the ever-present 'tommy' (Japanese gangsters)." In plain words, the United States and British police in the International Settlement turned over these Chinese workers to the Japanese to be murdered!

Use Field Guns Against Native City. The Japanese yesterday resumed the bombardment of the Chapel native section, in which over 10,000 Chinese workers were murdered in previous bombardments during the past week. Using field guns as well as machine guns and bombing planes, the Japanese spread new havoc and murder among the 100,000 workers who remained in Shanghai. Many additional thousands were killed and wounded in the latest bombardment. In pushing their campaign of utter frightfulness against the masses, the Japanese even refused to permit medical aid to wounded Chinese workers.

"The refusal to permit a Chinese to have medical aid was not an isolated incident. Two Hong Kong police detectives asked permission to take a wounded Chinese to a hospital, but the Japanese refused."

Bombard Nanking Masses. On Monday afternoon, the Japanese opened a bombardment on the city of Nanking, recent capital of the bankrupt and fleeing Chiang Kai-shek (Kuomintang) government. Nanking is 130 miles up the Yangtze River from Shanghai. The Japanese attack on Nanking shows clearly the imperialist advance against the Chinese Red Army and the Chinese Soviet Republic in Central China. Hankow, 400 miles further up the Yangtze (from Nanking), is stated to be the next objective of the Japanese warships. Hankow is at present surrounded by the Chinese Red Army. Japanese forces in the city already have set up machine guns on the streets in the effort to prevent a threatening uprising of the workers in Hankow to welcome the Chinese Red Army. United States and British warships are at Hankow and other points along the Yangtze River.

These threats are there to make war on the Chinese Red Army and the Chinese Soviet Republic have been openly admitted by the U. S. Rear Admiral Yancy Williams, who held a conference with other imperialist naval commanders a few days ago to work out plans for the attack on the Chinese Red Army. U. S. Consul-General Cunningham in Shanghai has also admitted that the warship and troops the United States is rushing to China are to be used against the revolutionary Chinese workers and peasants.

Both in Shanghai and Nanking, the imperialists and their Kuomintang tools were successful yesterday in breaking down the resistance of the Chinese troops. Many of these troops are reported on the verge of revolt as a result of this betrayal of China by the imperialists. It is plain that these troops will go over to the Chinese workers and their leader, the Chinese Communist Party.

Following his failure to disarm the troops which were fighting the Japanese in Shanghai, Chiang Kai-shek has refused to send reinforcements or munitions to these troops. Although there are 50,000 crack Chinese troops in Nanking, there was little resistance yesterday to the Japanese landing of marines under cover of a bombardment of the city. Nor did the Nanking forts reply to the fire of the Japanese warships which were spreading death and terror among the workers of Nanking.

While Japanese planes are wiping out whole populations in the congested districts of Shanghai, Chiang Kai-shek refuses to permit his planes to proceed against the Japanese! Chiang Kai-shek and the rest of his Kuomintang traitors are "faithfully adhering" to their agreement with the imperialists for the looting and partition of China. Only the Chinese masses, led by the Chinese Communist Party and inspired by the victorious advance of the Chinese Red Army, are fighting back.

The workers of the entire world must rally to the defense of the Chinese masses, to the defense of the Chinese Soviet Republic. The attack on the Chinese masses is an attack on the entire working class. An attack engineered and being carried out by the very imperialist murderers who have sentenced tens of millions of unemployed workers and their families to starvation and death in the "home" countries and in the colonies. The attack on the revolutionary Chinese masses is a prelude to the armed attack on the Soviet Union, now being prepared in Northern Manchuria, where the Japanese are rushing their troops to the Soviet border.

Four additional cities in Inner China were yesterday threatened with bombardment by the Japanese imperialists. These cities are Tientsin, Chefoo, Tsingtao and Poochow. The Japanese demanded that the workers of these cities cease their demonstrations of protest against the

imperialist investments in China. "The total foreign capital invested in China, according to the most recent estimates, is about \$8,000,000,000. Of this amount Japan is credited with \$1,250,000,000 and England with a similar amount. THE AMERICAN INVESTMENT IN ALL CHINA, INCLUDING BOTH COMMERCIAL AND MISSIONARY ENTERPRISES, IS PLACED AT ABOUT \$250,000,000."

The Standard Oil Co. and other concerns engaged in wage-slashing and robbery against the American workers, are the owners of these investments that you will be asked to die for. This and the imperialists right to exploit the colonial masses, to seize whole chunks of China as they have seized Nicaragua, etc., with increased wage cutting in this country as your standard of living are forced down to the level forced on the colonial masses in order that the United States imperialists may be able to compete with Japanese and other imperialists in the low-price colonial markets.

On February 4, National Unemployment Insurance Day, all out against hunger and war!

Workers! Rally to the defense of the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union! Organize anti-war committees in your shop and organizations. Demonstrate Feb. 4 against hunger and war!

Workers! Rally to the defense of the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union! Organize anti-war committees in your shop and organizations. Demonstrate Feb. 4 against hunger and war!

Workers! Rally to the defense of the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union! Organize anti-war committees in your shop and organizations. Demonstrate Feb. 4 against hunger and war!

Workers! Rally to the defense of the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union! Organize anti-war committees in your shop and organizations. Demonstrate Feb. 4 against hunger and war!

Workers! Rally to the defense of the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union! Organize anti-war committees in your shop and organizations. Demonstrate Feb. 4 against hunger and war!

"PEACE" TALK IN GENEVA IS A MOVE TO HIDE WAR DEEDS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

According to the published agenda, five weeks of the conference will be devoted to speeches. These speeches will be for the press and general public and are in bitter contrast to the actual war which their armed forces are waging in China. The speeches will be made during the morning sessions. The afternoon sessions will be devoted to "necessary conversations of a more private character."

In other words the afternoon will be given over to secret diplomacy. During these sessions the secret plots will be hatched, plots against the Soviet Union, plots to crush the workers' revolutionary movement throughout the world, plots against the Chinese masses and inter-imperialist quarrels and contradictions will be aired.

The disarmament conference, in face of the feverish war preparations and the murderous events in China, attempting as it is to put on a sober and peaceful face, will go down in history as one of the greatest bits of farcical hypocrisy of the twentieth century.

Workers, don't be fooled by the fake Geneva Conference. Build anti-war committees in your shop, your neighborhood. Defend the Chinese revolution against the robber nations! Defend the Soviet Union! Demonstrate against hunger and war Feb. 4. Into the streets tomorrow!

Ky. Miners March 12 Miles Thru Bitter Cold to Hold Mass Meet at Jellico

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

granted an injunction, has been declared bankrupt.

With a view to a determined strike offensive in Harlan County where Sheriff Bloody Blair rules for the coal operators, a mass march will be made Wednesday to the Rex Mine near Harlan. Some miners who remain at work in large Harlan mines have received two wage cuts since the strike began. Starvation is rampant throughout this area.

A mass meeting will be held at Big Black mine near LaFollette, Tenn. The president of the NMU local there has just been discharged, and 1,000 miners in this section said they would follow the Big Black miners out on strike.

Farmers in Tennessee who are supplying relief to the strikers ask compensation.

150 CITIES REPORT SHARP INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The International Labor Defense demanded today that police officials throughout the country keep "hands off" the demonstrations to be held on February 4th by unemployed workers in New York and more than 100 other American cities.

Through its secretary, J. Louis Engdahl, the Labor Defense protested against the instructions issued by the National Guard of Illinois to fire upon the unemployed of that state when they assemble before the city halls and relief agencies to demand food and relief.

Branches of the International Labor Defense in every section of the country will mobilize their membership and sympathizers to prevent police attacks on demonstrators, Engdahl said. In these demonstrations, the organization will take part demanding the release of Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro Negro boys, and the Harlan, Kentucky, mine strike prisoners, according to Engdahl.

Demonstrations have been arranged before city halls or other official buildings in Milwaukee, Indianapolis, St. Louis, New York, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Providence, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, San Francisco, Butte, Montana, Minot, North Dakota, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Campbell and Youngstown, Ohio, Johnstown and New Castle, Pennsylvania, and throughout the Kentucky and Tennessee coal strike areas, as well as in many other cities.

In some of these cities, mayors or police chiefs have banned the February 4th demonstrations, said Engdahl. "Press dispatches state that officials threaten to disperse unemployed workers with mounted police, national guards, machine guns and tear gas. The Unemployed Councils under which these demonstrations are being held are determined to hold their parades and make their relief demands despite these bans.

Demands to be made upon city authorities by the unemployed on February 4th include:

1.—No evictions of unemployed families; 2.—Endorsement of the Unemployed Insurance Bill; 3.—Free gas, coal, and electricity for unemployed; 4.—Free food, clothing, and school supplies for children of the

"PEACE" TALK IN GENEVA IS A MOVE TO HIDE WAR DEEDS

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

According to the published agenda, five weeks of the conference will be devoted to speeches. These speeches will be for the press and general public and are in bitter contrast to the actual war which their armed forces are waging in China. The speeches will be made during the morning sessions. The afternoon sessions will be devoted to "necessary conversations of a more private character."

In other words the afternoon will be given over to secret diplomacy. During these sessions the secret plots will be hatched, plots against the Soviet Union, plots to crush the workers' revolutionary movement throughout the world, plots against the Chinese masses and inter-imperialist quarrels and contradictions will be aired.

The disarmament conference, in face of the feverish war preparations and the murderous events in China, attempting as it is to put on a sober and peaceful face, will go down in history as one of the greatest bits of farcical hypocrisy of the twentieth century.

Workers, don't be fooled by the fake Geneva Conference. Build anti-war committees in your shop, your neighborhood. Defend the Chinese revolution against the robber nations! Defend the Soviet Union! Demonstrate against hunger and war Feb. 4. Into the streets tomorrow!

Ky. Miners March 12 Miles Thru Bitter Cold to Hold Mass Meet at Jellico

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

granted an injunction, has been declared bankrupt.

With a view to a determined strike offensive in Harlan County where Sheriff Bloody Blair rules for the coal operators, a mass march will be made Wednesday to the Rex Mine near Harlan. Some miners who remain at work in large Harlan mines have received two wage cuts since the strike began. Starvation is rampant throughout this area.

A mass meeting will be held at Big Black mine near LaFollette, Tenn. The president of the NMU local there has just been discharged, and 1,000 miners in this section said they would follow the Big Black miners out on strike.

Farmers in Tennessee who are supplying relief to the strikers ask compensation.

150 CITIES REPORT SHARP INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The International Labor Defense demanded today that police officials throughout the country keep "hands off" the demonstrations to be held on February 4th by unemployed workers in New York and more than 100 other American cities.

Through its secretary, J. Louis Engdahl, the Labor Defense protested against the instructions issued by the National Guard of Illinois to fire upon the unemployed of that state when they assemble before the city halls and relief agencies to demand food and relief.

Branches of the International Labor Defense in every section of the country will mobilize their membership and sympathizers to prevent police attacks on demonstrators, Engdahl said. In these demonstrations, the organization will take part demanding the release of Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro Negro boys, and the Harlan, Kentucky, mine strike prisoners, according to Engdahl.

Demonstrations have been arranged before city halls or other official buildings in Milwaukee, Indianapolis, St. Louis, New York, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Providence, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, San Francisco, Butte, Montana, Minot, North Dakota, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Campbell and Youngstown, Ohio, Johnstown and New Castle, Pennsylvania, and throughout the Kentucky and Tennessee coal strike areas, as well as in many other cities.

In some of these cities, mayors or police chiefs have banned the February 4th demonstrations, said Engdahl. "Press dispatches state that officials threaten to disperse unemployed workers with mounted police, national guards, machine guns and tear gas. The Unemployed Councils under which these demonstrations are being held are determined to hold their parades and make their relief demands despite these bans.

Demands to be made upon city authorities by the unemployed on February 4th include:

1.—No evictions of unemployed families; 2.—Endorsement of the Unemployed Insurance Bill; 3.—Free gas, coal, and electricity for unemployed; 4.—Free food, clothing, and school supplies for children of the

Tampa Workers Get One to Ten Years; Refused a New Trial

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

riot, assault to murder, etc.

The trial was an example of the most flagrant denial of elementary rights. The jury was picked from a group of openly labor hating business men. Skinner, the state's attorney completely ignored any legal bounds and tried the workers entirely on their beliefs and activities in the labor movement.

Attempts at "red baiting" of the Tampa workers during the trial failed and the workers responded with staunch solidarity and funds for the defense.

"The workers have not for a moment been deceived by the race hatred, patriotism, bunk and religious prejudices and other issues with which the Secret Committee of 25 outstanding citizens sought to confuse them," writes MacDonald

Party Recruiting Drive

January 11 - March 18, 1932

RESULTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY COMPETITION BETWEEN CLEVELAND AND DETROIT

CLEVELAND LEADS IN TOTAL MEMBERS RECRUITED
COMPOSITION UNSATISFACTORY IN BOTH DISTRICTS

District	Quota	Recruited from Dec. 1-11	Recruited Jan. 11-27	Grand Total
Cleveland	420	20	62	82
Detroit	450	113	73	186

NO SHOP NUCLEI ORGANIZED. ATTENTION CLEVELAND AND DETROIT!
No quota will be considered reached if the number of shop nuclei will not be organized. Speed up your concentration work, organize shock brigades, mobilize your whole apparatus to penetrate into the factories.

Cleveland reports that 7 new members were recruited from large shops as basis for shop nuclei.

Detroit reports that 3 Ford workers have been recruited. This is insufficient—more emphasis on the composition, more mass agitation in the drive.

The composition of the new members recruited between Jan. 11-Jan. 27 is as follows:

	Cleveland	Detroit
Negroes Recruited	5	7
Women Recruited	3	9
Employed Recruited		20
Metal Quota	150	200
Metal, Recruited		8
Transportation, Quota		20
Chemical Quota		40
Chemical, Recruited		1
Auto Quota	350	50
Auto, Recruited	16	1
Building, Quota	25	100
Building, Recruited		13
Steel, Quota		150
Steel, Recruited		10
Rubber Quota		30
Rubber, Recruited		8

Wrong Tendencies in the Ranks of the American Intellectuals

PART 3. (Conclusion)

The Bolshevik Party under Lenin's leadership grew strong and united in a struggle against Menshevism and all other forms of opportunism. It is necessary in the United States to carry on a similar struggle against every form of expression of opportunism, and especially is it necessary to struggle in the sharpest manner against the special forms in which pacifism, opportunism and other theoretical allies of fascism present themselves in this country.

Brown, by the obviously studied manner in which he emphasizes his "belief" in pacifism and peaceful development toward socialism, placing the question of method always before that of objective, shows himself a conscious enemy of the masses. Not to expose this in the clearest manner when the opportunity presents itself, is to help to create confusion.

Comrade Gold answered Brown's charge that Communists are responsible for fascism in Italy by saying that there was no Communist Party there at the time that Mussolini began the preparation for the fascist dictatorship by the planned mass murder of thousands of Italian workers and peasants. The "main question of every revolution," said Lenin, "is the question of power." Capitalist democracy is only one form of capitalist dictatorship. The greater the crisis of capitalism faced by the multitudes of workers and colonial peoples, whose elementary wants capitalism does not satisfy any longer, the more rapidly and brutally the bourgeoisie discards the trappings of democracy, the more its dictatorship takes on a militant character—armed

force. The armed dictatorships do not necessarily follow in detail the Italian model, but always and everywhere the fig leaves of democracy fall one by one and capitalism's political power—army, navy, police, semi-official bands of gangsters—appears nakedly as the last defense of its system, cheered on by social fascists, or led by them. (Noske, Scheideman, etc. saving the capitalist "republic" by murdering Liebknecht, Luxemburg and thousands of German workers.)

Socialists know this very well. It is their historical role to conceal this throughout from the working class as far as possible, and thereby disarm the working class, prepare the way for fascist dictatorships and counter-revolution. Any toleration of such views, privately or on the public platform, and especially when the excuse is given that such intellectuals as Brown, their following, and the fringe of radicalized intellectuals who cluster around our Party, and the various auxiliary organizations, must be treated more "gently" than workers, comes under the head of "rotten liberalism" cited by Comrade Stalin in his recent polemic directed against such tendencies in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and there, too, arising among the intellectual elements.

The struggle for clarity in revolutionary theory and practice by our Party and the Communist International, did not end in Europe with the desertion of the revolution by the social democracy, and the rise of the Communist International as the leader of the revolutionary working class. Neither did the struggle end in the United States with the desertion of the revolution by the Hillquit, Lees, Onales and the recruiting of Thomas, to social fascism, and organization

and growth of the Communist Party.

The Communist Party is the most conscious section of the working class, but nevertheless the currents and cross currents, the various trends and tendencies in bourgeois society, are reflected within it. In the struggle against these tendencies the Party is strengthened. It is especially some intellectual elements who have joined our Party, and among those who are close to the Party, who suffer most from these influences. It would be well if some of them would study Marx and Lenin a little more, and what they term "cultural literature," perhaps a little more. . . . Writing of the shortcomings of intellectuals in the period of the youth of Communist Parties, Paul Lafargue said: "These intellectuals who have spent their youth in the university, that they might become experts on exercise, polishers of phrases, philosophers or doctors, imagine one can improvise himself into a master of the socialist theory by attending a single lecture or by the careless reading of a single pamphlet. Naturalists who have felt the need of painful research to learn the habits of mollusks or of the polyps who live in a community on the coral banks, think that they know enough to regulate human societies, and that by keeping their stand on the first steps of the ascending ladder of animal life they can the better discern the human ideal. The philosophers, the moralists, the historians and the politicians have aims equally lofty; they bring an abundant supply of ideas and a new method of action to replace the imperfect theory and tactics which in all capitalist countries have served to build up socialist parties strong in numbers, unity and discipline."

By more study of the Marxist-Leninist classics, by identifying themselves more closely with the American proletariat and its struggles, those intellectuals who are new members of our Party, or are close supporters of our Party and of the Soviet Union, will be able to draw a sharp line between themselves and enemies of the workers like Brown; they will be able to assist our Party and the working class in a most decisive way, by aiding in the exposure of the anti-working class role of such intellectuals as Brown before the whole working class. They will thereby make it impossible for any militant worker to confuse them as Communists with the Browns, Lees, Thomas and Claessens, who in describing, Lafargue described also their role and tactics in the present period:

"The intellectuals propose to modify the tactics as well as the theories of the socialist party; they wish to impose upon it a new method of action. It must no longer strive to conquer the public powers by a great struggle, legal or revolutionary as need may be, but let itself be conquered by every ministry of a republican coalition; it is no longer to oppose the socialist party to all the bourgeois parties; what is needed is to put it at the service of the liberal party; we must no longer organize it for the class struggle, but keep it ready for all the compromises of politicians. And to further the triumph of the new method of action, they propose to disorganize the socialist party, to break up its old system and to demolish the organizations which for 20 years have labored to give the workers a sense of their class interests and to group them in a party of economic and political struggle."

Lenin, writing on the same issue, called attention to the statements by Engels in connection with this question. "Let us refer to the remarks made by Engels in 1874 on the question of the significance of theory in the social-democratic movement. Engels recognizes not two forms of the great struggle of social democracy (political and economic), as is usual among us, but three, adding to the first two that of the theoretical struggle also." The statement of Engels referred to by Lenin and which he quotes at length, is made in the introduction to "The Peasant War in Germany" and contains the following, in reference to the struggles of the German masses:

"For the first time in the history of the labor movement the struggle is being so conducted that its three sides, the theoretical, the political and the practical economic (opposition to the capitalists), form one harmonious and well-planned entity."

More responsibility to the masses, closer connection with the revolutionary party of the American proletariat, more study of the nature and character of the enemies of the American working class, more careful listing of their names and addresses and a better direction of all mail to them, sharper and clearer analysis and exposure of social fascism and social fascism, better organized and more militant struggle against them, are needed to correct the weaknesses and shortcomings in the ranks of those revolutionary intellectuals who are closest to our Party.

HOW TO PREPARE AND SUCCESSFULLY LEAD THE N. Y. DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE

THE directives given below for the preparation and successful conduct of the coming dressmakers' strike should be read and studied by all workers, but, particularly at the present time, by the dressmakers, in order that the members of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union and the United Front Committee may prepare properly for the coming struggle.

1. The single dress shop strikes which are to be spread and developed into a mass strike in the dress industry are directed towards the mobilization of the dressmakers for energetic and militant resistance to the systematic wage-cuts, lengthening of hours and general worsening of conditions, carried on by the bosses in conjunction with the strike-breaking bureaucracy of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Lovestone-Zimmerman group.

2. Along with these shop strikes we also aim to develop the struggle for the right to strike, organize and picket against the boss rule of terror, against the use of gangsterism, police and injunctions as weapons against the workers.

THE UNITED FRONT BASED ON THE SHOP.

4. One of the prerequisites for a successful strike is careful and planned preparation in the shops on the basis of a united front of all workers. This, however, is not enough. It is important that the conduct and leadership of the strike should be in the hands of the strikers themselves, who are to elect from their midst all the necessary committees for militant strike preparations prior to the strike and the elections of the proper strike committees by all workers, organized and unorganized, members of the Industrial Union, as well as those belonging to the I.L.G.W.U., after the strike is declared.

5. In order to be properly prepared for the conduct of single shop strikes, as well as the entire industry, it is necessary to call general meetings of all workers working in the shops which are to be struck. At these meetings the discussions should be centered around the aims of the strike, the concrete demands that are to be presented on the basis of the particular situation in each shop, as well as around questions of an organizational character, such as the creation of special committees for the preparations of the strike, whose functions, among others, is the organization of relief work, the activation of all strikers in general, and of each individual in particular, the distribution among them of the various tasks that are essential for the proper preparation of the coming strike.

Simultaneously, special district meetings should be called, as well as huge mass meetings, involving all the strikers in New York. It is particularly important to draw in the unemployed in these meetings.

6. It is absolutely essential that neither the central committee nor the special shop committee in charge of the preparations for the strike is appointed from above, but is elected by all the workers, irrespective of their political or trade union affiliations, who are employed in their respective shops or who have participated in the United Front conferences. The aim is to coordinate the struggles and activities of the workers in individual shops with those of the central body in charge of the preparations for the strike. More than that, the demands must finally be adopted only after a thorough and exhaustive discussion by the workers. On the basis of the accepted program of demands, we must then proceed with the election of the leading organs or committees for the preparation of the strike.

THE FORMULATION OF DEMANDS.

7. In our program of demands, the central points must be put in the forefront and become the axis around which the entire strike is to revolve. Representatives of the unemployed must be included on all leading strike committees and they must be drawn into active participation in the conduct of the strike, and particularly in the mass picketing demonstrations. Through this unity of the employed with the unemployed, the attempt of the bosses to enlist the unemployed for mass strikebreaking will be successfully paralyzed.

COMPOSITION OF THE STRIKE COMMITTEES.

8. Candidates for the General Strike Committee are to be selected by the Shop Preparation Committees, the number to be increased by adding the most active and trustworthy workers, if such motion is made by the participants in the meeting. Every worker, irrespective of which union he belongs to, is eligible to be elected to the General Strike Committee. But only those workers are to be elected as are ready and determined unhesitatingly to defend the interests of the strikers. Care must be taken that the

3. The slogans of state social insurance for the unemployed, equal to full wages at the expense of the government and the employers, and of immediate relief to the unemployed, are not only demands of the unemployed in the dress industry, but are the demands of all those participating in the strike and of all workers engaged in the dress industry, irrespective of their political views or trade union affiliations.

The dress strike will be successful only if the dressmakers, irrespective of their political opinions or trade union affiliations, jointly enter the struggle and fight side by side. The active participation of the unorganized working in open shops is of basic need for a successful struggle. Special attention must be paid to the problem of drawing into the general struggle the Negro workers working in their respective shops. In addition to the general demands there must be special demands for Negroes. It is equally important to draw into the strike the new elements who have never before participated in strike movements, such as the young American girls, Italians and Spanish workers.

Simultaneously, special district meetings should be called, as well as huge mass meetings, involving all the strikers in New York. It is particularly important to draw in the unemployed in these meetings.

6. It is absolutely essential that neither the central committee nor the special shop committee in charge of the preparations for the strike is appointed from above, but is elected by all the workers, irrespective of their political or trade union affiliations, who are employed in their respective shops or who have participated in the United Front conferences. The aim is to coordinate the struggles and activities of the workers in individual shops with those of the central body in charge of the preparations for the strike. More than that, the demands must finally be adopted only after a thorough and exhaustive discussion by the workers. On the basis of the accepted program of demands, we must then proceed with the election of the leading organs or committees for the preparation of the strike.

Simultaneously, special district meetings should be called, as well as huge mass meetings, involving all the strikers in New York. It is particularly important to draw in the unemployed in these meetings.

6. It is absolutely essential that neither the central committee nor the special shop committee in charge of the preparations for the strike is appointed from above, but is elected by all the workers, irrespective of their political or trade union affiliations, who are employed in their respective shops or who have participated in the United Front conferences. The aim is to coordinate the struggles and activities of the workers in individual shops with those of the central body in charge of the preparations for the strike. More than that, the demands must finally be adopted only after a thorough and exhaustive discussion by the workers. On the basis of the accepted program of demands, we must then proceed with the election of the leading organs or committees for the preparation of the strike.

8. Candidates for the General Strike Committee are to be selected by the Shop Preparation Committees, the number to be increased by adding the most active and trustworthy workers, if such motion is made by the participants in the meeting. Every worker, irrespective of which union he belongs to, is eligible to be elected to the General Strike Committee. But only those workers are to be elected as are ready and determined unhesitatingly to defend the interests of the strikers. Care must be taken that the

DIRECTIVES ISSUED BY NATIONAL BURO, NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS' INDUSTRIAL UNION.

those of the capitalist, expose the sham poverty of the bosses, etc. 2. The Organization Committee carries through a registration of all the strikers, draws in the unemployed, the workers' wives, as well as workers of other industries, into the work of the General Strike Committee, in a co-operative capacity. The Organization Committee calls meetings of the strikers, organizes demonstrations, picketing, etc. 3. The Trade Union Committee carries on a mass campaign to recruit new members into the Industrial Union or seeks to get new recruits for the revolutionary trade union opposition from the ranks of those who are members of the reformist unions. 4. The Defense and Picketing Committee guards the meetings of the strikers and demonstrations, and is to protect speakers and strike leaders from possible attacks by gangsters or the police. The Defense Committee has also the tasks of organizing the mass picketings. 5. The Legal Defense Committee must co-operate with the Workers' Defense Organization. 6. The Negro, Italian, Spanish, Youth, Women and Children's Committees are to carry through

WHAT TO DO ON THE DAY OF THE STRIKE.

12. On the day set for the calling of the strike, the Central United Front Preparation Committee and the Shop Preparation Committee are to call shop meetings which are to be attended by all workers, irrespective of their political and trade union affiliations, religious beliefs, men and women, Negro and white, young and adult, for the purpose of electing Shop Strike Committees to take the place of the strike preparation committees.

13. At the conclusion of these meetings it is advisable to carry through demonstrations with placards bearing the central slogans of the strike, for the purpose of securing the attention of the working-class populace and enlisting their sympathy and support of the strike. Similar demonstrations are to be carried through near shops.

14. The Shop Strike Committees are to be united into block, section or district strike committees, for the purpose of coordinating the strike activities. It is the task of these committees to supervise the activities of the lower strike organs to give them practical help, to inform the higher organs about the state of the strike and to receive instructions. The General Strike Committee, block or section strike committees must elect out of their midst a bureau. The bureau is to consist of a chairman, secretary and representatives of the various auxiliary committees.

REGISTRATION OF THE STRIKERS.

15. Under no circumstances must all the activities in connection with the strike be left in the hands of the General Strike Committee. The full participation of all the strikers in all the activities must be secured. For this purpose the strike committees must at the outset carry through a full registration of all the strikers. The strikers must be drawn into the daily work of the Strike Committees, such as mass picketing, calling mass meetings, arranging mass demonstrations, distribution of strike relief, struggles against gangsterism, protection of mass meetings and demonstrations, etc.

16. The development of single shop strikes through concentration on large shops at first, involving gradually more and more such shops.

MASS PICKETING.

18. In order to completely paralyze production on the premises, to prevent the possible use of the employers of strikebreakers or the sending out of goods and raw materials to be made up in different shops in this or other cities that are not affected by the strike—Mass picketing is absolutely essential. The wives and children of the strikers must be drawn into mass picketing. It is especially important to carry through the joint participation of white and Negro workers in this picketing as well as those of new elements that were recently absorbed into the

mass work among their respective categories of workers, are to organize their mass participation in the conduct of the strike, carry through mass agitation work in conjunction with the Agitprop Committee and help all other committees by drawing the women, Negroes, Italians, Spanish and young workers into their work. 7. The Relief and Solidarity Committee arranges jointly with the organizations for Workers' Relief the collection of financial help towards the general strike fund, organizes the collection of food-stuffs, opens kitchens for strikers who are in need, as well as the unemployed, who are most active.

10. The success of single shop strikes prior to the declaration of the mass strike may give a decisive push to the more backward and vacillating workers of other shops.

11. Final decisions pertaining to the demands and tactics of the strike, as well as the date of declaring it, must be approved at general meetings and at conferences of the shop delegates elected on the basis of the United Front, who are to participate in the strike.

calling upon the workers to down tools and join the strike. This will serve as a means of spreading the strike and of developing the fighting mood of the masses.

14. The Shop Strike Committees are to be united into block, section or district strike committees, for the purpose of coordinating the strike activities. It is the task of these committees to supervise the activities of the lower strike organs to give them practical help, to inform the higher organs about the state of the strike and to receive instructions. The General Strike Committee, block or section strike committees must elect out of their midst a bureau. The bureau is to consist of a chairman, secretary and representatives of the various auxiliary committees.

15. Under no circumstances must all the activities in connection with the strike be left in the hands of the General Strike Committee. The full participation of all the strikers in all the activities must be secured. For this purpose the strike committees must at the outset carry through a full registration of all the strikers. The strikers must be drawn into the daily work of the Strike Committees, such as mass picketing, calling mass meetings, arranging mass demonstrations, distribution of strike relief, struggles against gangsterism, protection of mass meetings and demonstrations, etc.

16. The development of single shop strikes through concentration on large shops at first, involving gradually more and more such shops.

18. In order to completely paralyze production on the premises, to prevent the possible use of the employers of strikebreakers or the sending out of goods and raw materials to be made up in different shops in this or other cities that are not affected by the strike—Mass picketing is absolutely essential. The wives and children of the strikers must be drawn into mass picketing. It is especially important to carry through the joint participation of white and Negro workers in this picketing as well as those of new elements that were recently absorbed into the

that occupy the minds of the workers, informing them about the moves of the bosses and the strike-breaking leadership of the reformist company unions, directed towards the breaking

SPECIAL INSTRUCTORS.

In order that the decisions of the General Strike Committee may without delay reach the widest possible masses, special instructors from among the more active and class-conscious workers are to be sent to help out in the weaker sections or districts.

21. In case of any serious change in the situation, due to the maneuvers or strike-breaking of the reformist union or the state power, where changes or additions in the demands are made

STRIKE AND RELIEF FUNDS.

23. Simultaneously with the work of raising funds and handing out relief to those in need, special workers' delegations must demand of the City government material help for the strikers, such as free food for children, free gas and elec-

STRUGGLE AGAINST STRIKEBREAKING REFORMIST UNIONS.

24. Strike Committees, organized on the basis of the United Front, must not refrain from criticizing the strike-breaking activities of the company union's leadership and their allies, Zimmerman & Co. At meetings and in resolutions, the treacherous role of the latter must be unmasked. Only in this manner will the weaker, vacillating elements be definitely won over and become adherents of the class struggle. Those workers, members of the reformist unions, who through actual experience have convinced themselves about the strikebreaking activities of their leaders, must publicly declare it at mass meetings and in statements in the workers' press, as a result of which these traitors can be completely exposed.

25. The strike presents the best possibilities to completely expose on the basis of concrete facts the treacherous role of the corrupt bureaucracy of the reformist unions, for the development of the class-consciousness of the workers and the rooting out of the last vestiges of reformist influence. Mass agitation and propaganda and close contact between the workers of different political opinions and trade union affiliations are an aid toward closer unity and for raising the level of their class-consciousness. With extreme patience it is necessary to explain to the workers that the wage slashing campaign in the dress industry is but part of the general attack by the capitalists upon the living standards of the working class of the United States

ROLE OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNION.

27. The members of the Industrial Union must be the driving force inside the United Front Strike Committee (shop strike committees and Central Strike Committee). They must show an example of activity and militancy. They must be in the first ranks on the picket lines. They must be able to find a common language with the members of the other unions and with the unorganized workers. They must in practice by their activities convince those workers of the militancy and correctness of the line of the Industrial Union. They must help those workers to carry out their activities and bring out their initiative. The Industrial Union must in time of struggles call periodical, regular meetings of the striking members of the union and instruct them to check up their activities.

28. The Industrial Union must not in the least weaken its activities or hide its independent face in the strike, which in itself would impede the formation of the united front and aid the enemy by giving him a trump card. We must display a maximum of initiative through the issuance of appeals and declarations.

29. The ending of a strike must be approved at a meeting of all the workers belonging to the particular shop involved. If a group of shops is involved or all the shops on strike, then the approval of delegates must be secured.

30. It is extremely important to inform the press regularly about the preparations of the

of the strike, giving brief important political information, posting important decisions of the General Strike Committee, etc.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTORS.

necessary, these are to be submitted for discussion not only to the General Strike Committee, but to the general mass meeting of the strikers.

22. The struggle to reach a general agreement on the basis of the strikers' demands does not exclude the possibility of conferences and settlements with individual employers just as the preparations for the general strike do not exclude preliminary single shop strikes.

23. Simultaneously with the work of raising funds and handing out relief to those in need, special workers' delegations must demand of the City government material help for the strikers, such as free food for children, free gas and electricity, to prohibit evictions for non-payment of rent, the organization of kitchens and food distributing centers. These demands made by the Workers' Delegations must be backed up by mass demonstrations of the strikers and unemployed in front of the municipal building.

24. Strike Committees, organized on the basis of the United Front, must not refrain from criticizing the strike-breaking activities of the company union's leadership and their allies, Zimmerman & Co. At meetings and in resolutions, the treacherous role of the latter must be unmasked. Only in this manner will the weaker, vacillating elements be definitely won over and become adherents of the class struggle. Those workers, members of the reformist unions, who through actual experience have convinced themselves about the strikebreaking activities of their leaders, must publicly declare it at mass meetings and in statements in the workers' press, as a result of which these traitors can be completely exposed.

25. The strike presents the best possibilities to completely expose on the basis of concrete facts the treacherous role of the corrupt bureaucracy of the reformist unions, for the development of the class-consciousness of the workers and the rooting out of the last vestiges of reformist influence. Mass agitation and propaganda and close contact between the workers of different political opinions and trade union affiliations are an aid toward closer unity and for raising the level of their class-consciousness. With extreme patience it is necessary to explain to the workers that the wage slashing campaign in the dress industry is but part of the general attack by the capitalists upon the living standards of the working class of the United States

27. The members of the Industrial Union must be the driving force inside the United Front Strike Committee (shop strike committees and Central Strike Committee). They must show an example of activity and militancy. They must be in the first ranks on the picket lines. They must be able to find a common language with the members of the other unions and with the unorganized workers. They must in practice by their activities convince those workers of the militancy and correctness of the line of the Industrial Union. They must help those workers to carry out their activities and bring out their initiative. The Industrial Union must in time of struggles call periodical, regular meetings of the striking members of the union and instruct them to check up their activities.

28. The Industrial Union must not in the least weaken its activities or hide its independent face in the strike, which in itself would impede the formation of the united front and aid the enemy by giving him a trump card. We must display a maximum of initiative through the issuance of appeals and declarations.

29. The ending of a strike must be approved at a meeting of all the workers belonging to the particular shop involved. If a group of shops is involved or all the shops on strike, then the approval of delegates must be secured.

30. It is extremely important to inform the press regularly about the preparations of the

of the strike, giving brief important political information, posting important decisions of the General Strike Committee, etc.